

A DELICATE POINT

In the Negotiation of the Paris Peace Commission

HAS ABOUT BEEN REACHED.

The Critical Political Situation at Madrid Modified Somewhat by the Decision of General Correa to Indefinitely Postpone his Resignation Pending the Conclusion of Peace Negotiations--The Philippine Question will Likely be Discussed at To-day's Joint Session of the Commission--Considerate Treatment of the Subject Demanded.

PARIS, Oct. 26.--The American peace commissioners held a session of several hours duration to-day prior to the joint session of the two commissions which opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Americans fully realize that they are approaching the discussion of the chief question entrusted to them, namely the future of the Philippine islands, and it may be taken for granted that they are well prepared to take the matter up if it is broached to-day by the Spaniards.

The meeting of the commissioners lasted an hour and five minutes and was adjourned until to-morrow.

Both the Spanish and the American commissioners were more reticent after this session than ever before.

The Americans fully appreciate not only their own serious responsibilities, but also the delicate position of their Spanish colleagues, to the burden of whose duties here is now added the critical political situation at Madrid which may compel the President of the Spanish commission (who is also president of the Spanish senate) Senor Montero Rios, to leave Paris.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the Queen Regent have prevailed upon the minister of war, General Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the general that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the cabinet, but also the resignation of certain members of the Spanish commission, including Senor Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of the peace negotiations.

The correspondent of the Temps says: The net result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In any case this has done away with the necessity for an ad interim government which was lately suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties.

As the peace negotiations are now nearing the discussion of the Philippine question the Americans feel that no stage of the proceedings has so demanded their considerate treatment.

Approaching the Crisis.

It may not be stated to-night with certainty that the Cuban question has received its last consideration by the Americans, nor have the Spaniards accepted as ultimate the United States refusal to assume any portion of the Cuban debt.

It may however, be affirmed that the Philippine question was not reached to-day, but it may be discussed at to-morrow's session, which will be the first occasion during these negotiations, of a joint session of the commission being held on succeeding days, which fact is in some degree significant.

The morning papers here treat of the fall of the French cabinet and the scenes in the chamber of deputies yesterday almost to the exclusion of general news. All of them, however, dwell briefly on the Spanish crisis or the split in the liberal party of Spain, without, however, direct reference to the Paris peace commission, except in the case of a new paper La Volante, which, in a Madrid article dealing with the internal situation in Spain, sums up as follows: "Whatever may be said, one way or the other regarding the situation, one thing is apparent that the moment is badly chosen for a ministerial crisis. When dreadful calamities threaten Spain from the outside and the moment when her destinies are being decided by the Paris conference, and at the moment when her flag is crushed at Porto Rico, the liberal party is in a state of chaos and disagreement, and in the face of American pretensions, which are daily becoming more arrogant, Spain finds herself with a ministry without authority. Never has she needed more imperative a strong government, one more watchful or awake to outside questions. Instead of this miserable internal quarrel distracting the attention of those who now ought to have no other preoccupation than the salvation of their country."

Initiated for Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 26.--News has been received by F. W. Boyd, of Cambridge, O., stating that Oren D. Laws, his brother-in-law, has been indicted for murder of his father-in-law, John W. Boyd, and Mrs. Nannie Wilrick, daughter of John W. Boyd. The murdered man was a wealthy farmer. He and his daughter were found at the Boyd homestead early in September with crushed heads and bullet holes in body and head. Law was arrested. His revolver, which was bloodstained, was found on a pile near by while he was being taken to the jail. Law's wife died a short time before the murder was committed, and it is understood that Law learned that he was not to receive a portion of Boyd's money.

Blizzard in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26.--Snow has been general throughout the state in some places as much as six inches falling. A blizzard is accompanying the snow in most places and considerable damage has been done to crops.

Submitted by Spain on Cuba-Americans Ask Time to Reply.

LONDON, Oct. 27.--The Paris correspondent of the Times says: At to-day's (Wednesday's) sitting the Spanish peace commissioners presented a new counter-memorandum declaring their readiness, provisionally, to accept an article of a preliminary treaty stipulating that "Spain shall relinquish all rights to sovereignty in Cuba without formulating any other claim," and to leave in suspense all remaining questions, especially the Philippines.

The Americans asked until to-morrow (Thursday) to reply to this new memorandum. This is regarded as a favorable sign, being a slight relaxation of the rigidity the Americans have hitherto shown. They are perhaps aware that the Cuban and even the Spanish bondholders are becoming alarmed at the strange turn of the financial side of the discussion in which Spain, United

States and Cuba, with extraordinary unanimity and a readiness all repudiate the Cuban debt.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26.--Immediately after the reception to President McKinley to-night at the Union League, a meeting of the chief executive and those cabinet officers who are in attendance with him at the peace jubilee, was held at the Hotel Bellevue. Those present, besides the President, were Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Solicitor General Griggs. The utmost secrecy attended the proceedings and it was impossible to learn for what purpose the meeting was called or what subjects were discussed. From an unofficial though ordinarily reliable source it was learned that J. C. Kellogg, private secretary to Secretary Hay, reached here to-night, bearing important dispatches from the state department. Neither Secretary Porter nor any of the cabinet officers could be seen after the meeting had ended and no information from other sources could be obtained.

The meeting lasted nearly one hour and was held in the President's room in the hotel. Local detectives prevented any one from approaching the vicinity. Mr. Kellogg when questioned about a message, admitted being the bearer of a personal one from Secretary Hay. That it was of more ordinary deliberation was apparent from the fact that Mr. Kellogg reached the Union League shortly before 11 o'clock and was immediately taken to the President. He then left and went to the hotel, the reception coming to an end very shortly. After the President and cabinet had concluded their deliberations Mr. Kellogg left immediately for Washington in a special car. It was reported some time after midnight that the President may leave for Washington in the morning and not remain to review the military jubilee parade.

SPANISH PROGRAMME

Is to Interpose Hair-Splitting Objections, to Excite European Sympathy--Stand to be Made on Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.--Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect upon the peace commission at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such shape that the Spanish government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that can be brought about. However, it may be stated that in the opinion of the state department officials here there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to abandon the work of the commission on the ground that the commissioners themselves are in physical danger. It is confidently believed that with the change of the cabinet, the present disorder will subside and normal conditions be restored.

It is always possible that the Spanish commissioners, in despair over their failure to force the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape, may break off the session, but this is not regarded as possible. It is suspected the Spanish programme is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the sympathy sure to be excited among European nations by their abandonment of each point under compulsion from the American commissioners as the basis for a supreme stand at the end of the Spanish policy.

This being the case, it is expected that when the commission takes up the subjects of Porto Rico and the coaling station in the Ladrone islands there will be many hair-splitting objections interposed by the Spanish to any propositions from the American commissioners, just as many references and just as loud protests over each little point by the Spaniards at the uncompromising attitude of the Americans, as in the case of Cuba.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States claim will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has a much higher opinion of the Philippine people and their capacity for self-government than is generally supposed. He has represented to the American commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group, meaning by that, first the people on the island of Luzon, and after that, in order, Cebu, Panay, Iloilo, Mindanao and Samar, are a race intelligent, practical and (a most surprising statement) far better qualified for self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba. Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualifications of the Cubans in this respect as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people, and his statement is bound to have weight with the American commissioners. But with all this he has made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demand of the Americans, and their demands consequently are likely to be based upon their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion the President may have experienced as a result of his western trip.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, Oct. 27.--The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphed Tuesday by way of the frontier and dealing with the threatened cabinet crisis, points out the impossibility of a change of government, because a change would almost certainly cause the resignation of the Spanish commissioners in Paris. He says:

"Senor Sagasta therefore will remain at the helm until the treaty of peace is signed unless General Weyler or the military elements cause trouble."

"Senor Montero Rios (president of the Spanish peace commission) now offers no hope of obtaining anything from the Americans for the Cuban debt. He even says that Spain must assent to the American views in this matter before the conference can proceed to settle the Porto Rican and Philippine questions."

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Blizzard in Michigan.

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FRANCE TO RETIRE

From Fashoda and to Receive Some Compensation

TO BE ARRANGED HEREAFTER.

Result the Outcome of a New Argument Advanced by Lord Salisbury--General Kitchener and the Courier of Major Marchand Arrive in Paris--British General Unsettled--It is Reported Major Marchand is to Leave Fashoda by the Way he Reached It--Paris has Shimmered Down After Tuesday's Antics--Four Engaged on a New Cabinet.

PARIS, Oct. 26.--The Solr bears in diplomatic circles that France is prepared to evacuate Fashoda, with the reservation that she shall receive some compensation, to be arranged hereafter.

"This result," says the Solr, "is the outcome of a new argument advanced by Lord Salisbury to the effect that as the dispatch of the Marchand mission was not notified to Great Britain in accordance with custom, Great Britain is entitled to dispute Major Marchand's right to hold the territory occupied."

"As the qual d'orsay is thus placed in a false position through the fault of M. Hanotaux, the predecessor of M. Delcasse, the latter is forced to recognize the justice of the British objections."

A feeling distinctly more peaceable regarding the Fashoda affair prevails in Paris this evening. President Faure is taking the crisis quietly and the belief is stronger than it was yesterday that M. Brisson fell because he wished to fall.

Extraordinary police precautions have been ordered against possible disturbances at the Court of Cassation to-morrow when the Dreyfus revision appeal will be heard.

Harcourt on Fashoda.

LONDON, Oct. 26.--The keen desire to hear the views of the Liberal leader in the house of commons, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, on the Fashoda question, was satisfied this evening by his speech at Aberystwyth, Wales.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, said it was the urgent duty of everyone, without regard to political differences, to support the government in maintaining the rights of the empire in the present crisis, a crisis especially dangerous, owing to the unexampled situation in France.

By the way he Reached It.

LONDON, Oct. 27.--The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs a curious report that Major Marchand has been requested to withdraw from Fashoda by the way he reached it.

KITCHENER AND BARATIER.

The Latter Major Marchand's Courier, Arrived in Paris.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 26.--General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, and Captain Baratier, the bearer of Major Marchand's Fashoda report, arrived from Alexandria, Egypt, to-day on board the Messageries steamer from that port. During the voyage the two officers dined together and cordially conversed on the customs of the tribes and peoples each had met.

The British consul here met General Kitchener on landing and Captain Baratier received an affectionate greeting from his mother and brother.

General Kitchener and Captain Baratier left for Paris on the same train. A crowd which assembled on the platform, cheered Captain Baratier and a delegation from the naval and commercial schools presented him with a jeweled insignia of the Legion of Honor, to which his appointment has just been announced.

A delegation from the geographical society of Marseilles after congratulating Captain Baratier, proceeded to General Kitchener's saloon car. There the spokesman of the French party expressed admiration of the general's remarkable campaign and work in behalf of civilization and thanked him for the courtesy he had extended to the French.

General Kitchener and his colleagues, the general thanked his visitors warmly and congratulated Major Marchand, whose expedition he said, had excited the admiration of the whole world.

The train then departed amid shouts of "Vive Baratier!" "Vive Marchand!"

PARIS, Oct. 26.--General Lord Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Sudan and Captain Baratier, the French officer who brings Major Marchand's dispatch from Fashoda, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. General Kitchener left the railway station unnoticed.

Captain Baratier received an ovation from hundreds of members of the patriotic league and others. Marcel Habert, a member of the chamber of deputies on behalf of the Patriotic League, presented to Captain Baratier a gold medal. The friendly demonstrations continued until Captain Baratier reached his residence. There was no further incident.

The city is calm this evening.

PARIS SIMMERS DOWN

After Tuesday's Riots--New Cabinet Perplexes President Faure.

PARIS, Oct. 26.--The Petit Journal to-day publishes an interview with the minister of war, General Chanole, who explained that he resigned on account of the difference of opinion with the premier, M. Brisson, about the Picquart affair. He added that he had not demanded the prosecution of the papers which had been attacking the army, because he considered that the penalties provided by the law were insufficient. The moderate papers say that yesterday realized their hopes and the radical and revisionist organs express belief in the existence of a military plot. They urge a union of all Republicans as the only means of giving stability to the future ministry.

Although there is evidence of suppressed excitement on all sides here, there has been no disturbance of public order to-day. The police and municipal guards are out in strong force and they will not permit the crowds to assume dangerous strength. But the situation was eagerly discussed by excited groups in the main streets.

President Faure, this morning received in audience Senator Loubet, president of the senate, and M. Deschamps, president of the chamber of deputies.

It is the intention of M. Faure to form a new cabinet as rapidly as possible and the names of MM. Ribot and De Freycinet are the most prominently mentioned in connection with the premiership.

During the afternoon M. Faure consulted with M. Leygues, vice president

of the chamber of deputies, who advised the formation of a concentration cabinet to include among its members MM. Ribot and Dupuy as the principal members.

In the lobbies of the chamber of deputies to-day the deputies of all shades of opinion expressed the conviction that M. Delcasse would remain at the head of the foreign office in order to assure the continuity of the Fashoda question.

OUTPOURING OF ORATORY

In London on the Fashoda Question--National Activity Continues.

LONDON, Oct. 26.--This evening has witnessed a great outpouring of oratory on the Fashoda question. Speeches were made at various places by the Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade; Sir John Gorst, vice president of the committee of council and Conservative member of parliament for Cambridge University; George Wyndham, under secretary of state for war; Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice and Alfred Lyttelton, Liberal Unionist member of parliament for Leamington.

All recognized the gravity of the situation, but declared that, even at the risk of war, it was impossible for Lord Salisbury to recede from his position.

Lord Salisbury held the usual foreign office reception this afternoon. The French ambassador, Baron de Courcel, was conspicuously absent. It is assumed, therefore, that whatever proposals he bears from Paris were communicated yesterday to Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

A report was in circulation in the city this evening that the Rothschilds had been informed that France had agreed to evacuate Fashoda, but the foreign office has no information on this subject.

The activity in naval preparations continues on both sides of the channel.

PHILADELPHIA'S JUBILEE

Marked by Rain--President Arrives--Reception at the Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.--President McKinley arrived here at noon to-day but instead of finding the city in the midst of the enjoyment of its peace celebration he found a dreary, desolate condition of affairs and many thousands of citizens and visitors disappointed at the interruption of the jubilee exercises by the rain.

The day's jubilee programme included the civic parade, the greater portion of which it was expected would be witnessed by the President, General Miles and other distinguished visitors. At 5 o'clock this morning, however, rain began to fall heavily and until 10 o'clock there was a heavy downpour. During the remainder of the day heavy rain fell at frequent intervals.

Early in the day the citizens committee concluded to abandon the day's programme and to postpone the parade until Friday. The re-dedication of Independence hall was also postponed until Friday.

President McKinley was this evening tendered a dinner and reception at the Union League. The dinner was entirely informal and was given by the board of directors of the League. There were sixty at the table. President C. Stuart Patterson, of the League, welcomed President McKinley and the latter responded very briefly, simply a word of thanks.

Among those at the table were Vice President Hobart, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Alger, General Miles, Commodore Philip, Captain Robey D. Evans, Captain Sigbee, Generals Shafter, Wheeler, Chaffee, Patterson, Sumner, Lawson, Young and Sickles; Private Secretary Porter, Commodore Casey, Captain A. Paget, of the royal British navy; Governor Hastings and Mayor Warwick.

At the end of the dinner the original number of old battle flags were brought into the dining room by an escort of the Veteran corps under Colonel Theodore E. Weidensheim and created considerable enthusiasm.

At the reception which followed there were fully 4,000 guests. The crowd was so great that the President was not even asked to say anything. He stood in one of the side rooms, the line of visitors passing and shaking him by the hand. The marine band and the First Pennsylvania regiment band and the regular orchestra of the League were in attendance.

To-morrow President McKinley will review the military parade and he expressed his regret that he will not be able to remain to see the postponed civic parade on Friday. He says that there will be an important cabinet meeting on Friday morning which will require his presence at Washington and further more, he desires to begin the preparation of his message to Congress. He will leave for Washington to-morrow night.

It is learned that the President has had with him at all times since leaving Washington a body guard of three detectives. The President, however, said to-night that he never felt so safe as he did while in Philadelphia.

BECOMING TOO ANXIOUS

Cubans Want to be Placed in Power Immediately.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 26.--Major Pettit, in command of the United States troops at Manzanillo and military governor of the city, telegraphed to-day that the Cuban General Rios offered 300 armed men to assist the Americans in preserving order, merely asking rations in return. General Wood sent the following reply: "Certainly not. The only conditions on which rations are to be issued were the complete disarmament and disbandment of the troops."

Some of the Cubans here consider that the United States is treating its allies badly in not allowing the Cuban forces to remain armed. They contend that the Cuban soldiers who have been fighting three years, who speak the language of the country, are better fitted for garrison duty, than "untrained volunteers."

The Cuban general, Macia Rodriguez, virtually voices the sentiment of the Cuban army when he says: "We thank the United States for the assistance it has given us, but the time has now arrived when the Cubans should be placed in the highest office and should prepare to take over the island on the departure of the Spanish."

Cuban extremists here are jubilant at the reported attitude of the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, where the delegates, while expressing their gratitude to the Americans, practically demand a distinctive Cuban government. The Cuban moderates on the other hand, regret, thinking it best for the United States authorities to continue in charge of affairs for a year at least, so as to set things going and to prevent any complications with foreign governments. Those who advocate annexation to the United States are extremely anxious as to the outcome.

The foreign consuls are considering the advisability of applying to the powers to prevent a too hasty recognition of the Cuban government.

SECRETARY LONG

Receives a Genuine New England Welcome at Boston

AT THE ANNUAL DINNER

Of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Talks on the Late War and the Expansion of the Navy--Thinks the Navy Should not be Increased Extravagantly, but Commensurate with our Needs--Advocates Representation of the Cabinet in House of Representatives.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.--Secretary of the Navy Long received a genuine New England welcome at Music Hall to-night on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican club of Massachusetts. There were more than 800 representative Republicans of New England at the tables. The galleries were crowded by ladies and gentlemen. The other guests of honor were Governor Wolcott, Senator Lodge and Congressman Dingley. The guests and many of the leading Republicans of the state were seated on the platform. Secretary Long was the principal speaker. When he rose he received a tremendous ovation, it being several minutes before he could proceed on account of the enthusiastic reception accorded him. He said in part:

My experience in the cabinet has confirmed the impression that I have long cherished that a cabinet officer with or without a vote should have a place on the floor of Congress, where he shall at once be subject to question in all matters of his administration and have the opportunity to present in person the needs and demands of his side of the public service. So might he best get larger ground.

The almost entire freedom of the navy during the war from sickness and disease and from even ordinary casualties is the best evidence of the thoroughness of its preparation, the intelligence of its direction and the skill, efficiency and thorough training of its officers and men. Let me bear my testimony that all this has been the work of the navy itself and not of any man at its head; of completeness of its system and the competency of its personnel.

The Late War.

The war through which we have just passed was not waged for the exultation of victory. It was for the unloosing of the yoke of bondage, the element of an oppressed people, the divine civilization of the coming century. Its finer touches were in the generous humanity it aroused more than in the splendid courage it evoked. Not a trace of personal animosity toward the foe was visible from beginning to end. Few words will last longer than those which Captain Evans uttered when he said of his men during the battle of Santiago that so long as the enemy flew its flag they fought like American seamen, but when the flag was hauled down they were as gentle and tender as American women.

It was a revelation to the Spanish prisoners when they found themselves received in their encampment rather than prison at Portsmouth with Christian kindness, their wounds bound up and every want provided for. The lesson has not been lost on the civilization of the time when Cervera, returning to his seat in the Spanish senate proclaimed the humanity of America and suggests to Spain that she benefit by our example, waken from her bondage to old limitations and follow the lead of American enterprise and American institutions.

As to the Navy.

If I may say one word concerning the navy, I agree with the recent extension of our territory the new duties that are on us and the enlarged importance of our sea power, the increase in naval force should go on. But I am not one of those who would have it extravagant expanded and I would prefer a reasonable increase commensurate with the increased need. Too rapid a development will surely lead to a reaction in the popular mind and a tendency to the extreme as happened after the war of the Union. Nor must we forget that the increase of the army and navy is necessarily attended with a very great increase in expenditure and therefore in taxation and that in the zeal of the present moment we must stand upon the old fundamental principle that under no circumstances should this become a country where the military arm is a burden instead of a defense and that the military establishment must be subordinate by a long interval to the educational and the industrial.

If ever there was a man who loved his country a servant of the public whose sole purpose was to do his duty and who was guided by a prayerful sense of accountability to God and fellow men, it is President McKinley.

I have sat at the cabinet table and I recall not one occasion when in the discussion there was any question, one word has been uttered with regard to its effect or its bearing on the personal or political fortunes of the President or any member of his cabinet or of the party of which he was the choice two years ago as to-day he is the choice of all the people.

Governor Wolcott and General Lodge also spoke.

Endorsed Republican Ticket.

DENVER, Oct. 26.--The committee to fill vacancies on the anti-silver Republican ticket to-day decided to place Henry R. Wolcott, the Republican candidate for governor at the head of the ticket in place of Simon Guggenheim, resigned. Several other vacancies were also filled by endorsing the Republican nominees. The ticket as completed is nearly identical with the regular Republican ticket.

ELKINS AT MORGANTOWN

In Spite of bad Weather he Addressed a

Crowded House.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 26.--A raw, rainy day greeted Senator S. B. Elkins, who came in this morning to address a Republican meeting. Notwithstanding this there was a big crowd of country people and the Opera House was jammed.

Mayor Glascock presided at the meeting and great enthusiasm prevailed whenever Mr. Elkins made a telling point in his speech.

In an interview with your correspondent he expressed the opinion that the Republicans would again sweep the state, and the voters, he said, were beginning to take an interest in the campaign, and the full strength of the party would be polled.

Chairman Foster, of the Second district Republican congressional committee, who came here with Senator Elkins, corroborated his prediction, and said Mr. Dayton was absolutely sure of re-election.

MARCUM'S SUIT

To Prevent Kirtley's Name Being put on Democratic Ticket.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 26.--Ex-Postmaster James H. Marcum, candidate for the state senate on the Democratic ticket, has instituted injunction proceedings to enjoin John Kirtley, who was nominated by the Putnam county end of the dual senatorial convention, from having his name placed on the official Democratic ballot. Chilton, MacCorkle and Chilton are his attorneys, while Hon. Rufus Switzer will represent Kirtley. The case will be argued before the supreme court at Charleston on Friday. Hon. J. H. Collins, the nominee of the Republicans, will be elected whether there be one or a half dozen opponents against him. Judge Frear and Hon. C. T. Caldwell are at a big barbecue in the southern section of the county to-day and will both speak here to-morrow night.

WHITES TO BLAME

For the Recent Indian Outbreaks in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.--Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones, who has been for a week in Minnesota, making negotiations which were successful, with the Chippewa Indians for the resumption of peaceful relations with the government, has returned to Washington and to-day made a verbal report to Secretary Bliss upon his work. Commissioner Jones says the trouble is attributable to the methods of the whites in the vicinity, who are taking gross advantage of the Indians. In discussing the outbreak, he said to-day:

"The origin of the whole trouble was dissatisfaction with the handling of the Indians' timber, but the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians on trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, two hundred miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home. I have information that there is a regular arrangement between deputy United States marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located, by which the deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whisky and other cases. This secures fees for the deputies and money for the boarding places. The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs committed on them and chafed under unfair treatment. When I reached there they were surly, ugly, defiant, but soon adopted a conciliatory attitude and finally agreed to negotiate for the surrender of the men wanted. All but two were surrendered."

"The Indians now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites are so thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Distressing Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 26.--An accident in which four children and the driver of a carriage were seriously hurt, one perhaps fatally, occurred shortly before 8 o'clock this morning at the Pennsylvania railroad crossing on South avenue, Wilkensburg. The injured are: Ambrose Brandt, driver, for Wyke, the cabman, collar bone broken; Willie Duff, son of Attorney A. W. Duff, collar bone broken, badly cut and bruised; Jessie Wilcox, slightly cut and bruised; Olive Priest, slightly cut and bruised; Anna, daughter of E. E. Jack, leg broken, skull fractured, badly cut and bruised, injuries considered fatal.

The accident occurred at the Pennsylvania railroad crossing on South avenue, Wilkensburg, shortly after eight o'clock. The children were in a closed cab and were being taken to the kindergarten school of Miss Louise Cassiday, on South Lang avenue, East End.

Corrects its Part.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.--The Associated Press having taken from a newspaper and used a statement that Blanton Duncan had been charged by the Southern Pacific railroad with perjury, in pleading before the inter-state commerce commission, which offensive personalities by another railroad were stricken out by the commission, and the statement used from the newspaper being an error, the Associated Press corrects its part of that erroneous dispatch by this withdrawal and correction.

Letter's Purchase for His Daughter.

LONDON, Oct. 26.--L. Z. Letter, of Washington and Chicago, has purchased the premises at Number One Carlton House Terrace, London, for his daughter, Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, Vicar of India, for \$300,000. The house is next door to the residence of Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK--Arrived: Enns, Mediterranean ports. SOUTHAMPTON--Arrived: St. Paul, New York.

NEW YORK--Arrived: Noordland, Antwerp. QUEENTOWN--Arrived: Germanic, New York, for Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; rising temperature; variable winds. For Pennsylvania, fair and cold with snow flurries near the lake; high northwest winds. For Ohio, fair; rising temperature; fresh northwest wind; becoming variable and shifting to south.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 51 2 p. m. 47 3 p. m. 48 6 p. m. 40 Weather--Changeless